

ALL LETTERS intended for publication, or on business connected with the paper, should be addressed to S. J. BOOTH, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Two Things Needed.

There are two things vital to the future prosperity of our city, which seem to attract very little attention among our citizens—the necessity of more harbor room, and the union of the terminal of all the Railroads entering this city in one Depot, so that freight can be forwarded to Chicago without transshipment.

When the Railroads now in progress, shall have reached the Mississippi at three points, and Lake Superior at as many more, pouring in upon us the produce of the whole State and a large part of Iowa, of Minnesota and the immense fertile region north-west of Lake Superior, and the Great Western and Detroit Railroads shall have been completed to Grand Haven and be connected with us by a line of magnificent steamers, and the direct trade to Europe via St. Lawrence shall be in successful operation, there will be such a concentration at this point as few of our most sanguine business men can be made to believe. And how shall this immense trade—this swelling tide of agricultural products alone—without estimating our mineral and manufacturing products—find an outlet? Some of it by railroad; but by far the greater part of it by sail and steam vessels. Chicago is already suffering for want of Harbor room, and her people are existing about in vain to supply this great and ever-increasing want of a commercial city. The time has been, since we have been a resident of Milwaukee, when, at a comparatively small cost, a commodious harbor might have been made above Walker's Point Bridge, in the neighborhood of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Depot. But that time has gone by. But there is still room in the Menomonee marsh, west of the Menomonee Bridge and south of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, to form one of the most magnificent Harbors in the world. There is ample room, the ground can be obtained at reasonable rates, and the city should secure it now, and thus guarantee its commercial prosperity for all coming time.

The necessity of a common depot for all the railroads terminating in this city, must be apparent to all. The Valley Road is soon to be finished to Janesville; there it has a connection to Madison, and will soon be stretching on to Portage. The Wisconsin Central will soon be completed to Whitewater, and be extended on to intersect with the Fond du Lac Valley Road. When these lines are finished so as to form connections to Portage and Fond du Lac, freight and passengers will seek transportation to Chicago, over roads which do not break connections, and which do not require the interruptions, delays and expense of carrying passengers from half a mile to a mile, from one depot to another. Unless such a common depot is established here, an interior road, from Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, will be built, and it will direct a great part of the trade and travel from this city. All the railroads are interested in this matter. The sooner the union of them all, in a common depot, is effected, the better it will be for their interests and the interests of the city. And as the city is so largely the creditor of these roads, it ought to take some action to effect such a juncture, if the roads are unwilling to move in the matter.

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, under the date of the 21st inst., says Mr. Cullum, Clerk of the House, discharged Mr. Axtell, of New Jersey, one of his Assistant Clerks, to day, it is reported, for having gone home after the adjournment on Saturday, and returned before the opening of the session to-day. The object of his visit was to attend a Fremont meeting. Mr. Cullum is a Fillmore man.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Benjamin B. Smith, editor of *The Whittall* (N. Y.) *Chronicle*, died at the residence of his brother, in Westport, Essex County, on Saturday the 12th inst., of consumption. It is a singular fact that three editors of *The Chronicle* have died in little over three years. The first J. D. Blount, who died in March, 1854; the second, C. G. Skinner, who died in February, 1855; the third, B. H. Smith, the late editor, who died as stated above.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The receipts at New York, from June 1st, 1856, to July 21st, 1856, were \$21,635,334—\$2,987,210 more than for the same period last year, while the exports of specie to Europe, for the same time, have been \$3,453,549 less than last year.

The imports of goods into New York, this year, have been \$44,337,119 more than last year, and the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, have been \$9,496,424 more than they were last year.

INDIANA.—An American State Convention was held at Indianapolis, on the 17th inst., in which, about one-fourth of the counties were represented. There was a great deal of discussion, part of the delegates being in favor of Fremont and part in favor of Fillmore, *alias* Buchanan. Finally, a Fillmore electoral ticket was formed, and the convention adjourned.

THE Ionia (Michigan) Gazette, which has up to this time supported the sham democracy, has hauled down the black flag of Buchanan and Breckenridge, and raised the banner of freedom, inscribed with the names of Fremont and Dayton.

BOY KILLED.—A son of Mr. Joseph Lawler, about eight years old, was accidentally killed near Taycheedah, Fond du Lac County, on Tuesday morning last, by the upsetting of a load of wood upon him.

WELSHMAN DROWNED.—The *Lacrosse Democrat* of the 18th inst. says:

Message of the People's Governor of Wisconsin.

It devolves on me, at the annual meeting, to lay before you the condition of our County, external and internal. I called at the *Advocate's* office, to get the latest news. As the editor was absent, David said I could take the Chair, which was a little ahead of the telegraph, as the wires were gone in. But by taking some telegraphic fluid from a black bottle which David handed me, I got the news even days ahead of date.

The affairs of our County are considerably mixed since Barstow cared in, as appears by the following liabilities of the old Board, who would do well to resign before any further investigation, as Barstow did.

EXPENSE OF THE OLD BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

To E. HART.	Dr.
To all clothes for the poor—	
35 pairs trousers at \$10 per pair.....	\$350.00
30 pairs vests, at \$10 per pair.....	\$300.00
25 coats, at \$15 each.....	\$375.00
Work on road between Jones' water mill and	
stream mill, grading 20' cut, stump, chopping	
30 trees, and leveling the ground.....	\$400.00
Feeds, as the people would hear it.....	\$200.00
Two officers, one to stand by and the other	
lumber, \$200 each.....	\$400.00
Taking the poor out to ride according to law.	
E. Hart and Bill Brungest \$500 each.....	\$1,000.00
Total.....	\$4,000.00

The present year presents superior facilities to the last for advantageous operations. And as we are true stuff, and not like the old Board—said John Bull, High Dutch, Low Dutch and Old Nick knows what we will adopt the latest Know Nothing system, and allow for the following expenses:

New bridge by E. Hart's store.....	\$2,500
In provisions in various places not known.....	2,500
Stabling in the four biggest oaks, sufficient to	
board a steam mill engine—\$3.00 each.....	12,000
Smaller oaks, say six of them, stabling town	
orders, \$50 each.....	300
Total.....	\$7,300

I receive the most cheering intelligence from the farming portion of the community on our river towns. For the last year, R. P. sent me my returns, viz: 90 bushels corn, \$5.50; 600 do. of potatoes, at 50 cents a bushel, \$300—total \$350, except one bag, which R. P. gave the editor for publishing notice of it.

New comers, who wish to settle, should go where R. P. recommends, from the Falls to Sunnyside, on the back road. If they stop fifteen minutes, they will never settle.

I would recommend more vigilance in the pine land speculations. The women in our sister towns are taking the lead of the men. But I would recommend them to be careful of their rights, as some likely young men may come along for them, school section, pine and all.

However, if they succeed, I will charter a boat to go to Lowell, and get a load of old mads, and put them on every section of school land. It will be no small inducement for young men of good morals to emigrate to this county. I will take the editor of the *Advocate* through the various sections to see the old mads, and he will give us a leader in his paper. If he does not, I will punish him for the space of three weeks, by making him read his own paper, which is severe enough.

I carefully read the message of His Honor, the Mayor of the city of Green Bay, and I see the City Fathers have got some new blood in them, which is something strange to the old fogies who have nothing but age and Dutch progress. Our postal arrangements in Green Bay and vicinity, were in a bad condition, till I went word to the President, and he recommended me to try the Dutch, as he found them most extraordinary men. So I told E. H. H. and he took one and fitted him out for a trial of speed with the Fanny Fish down the shore. I ordered him to take a canvas bag and put the mail in one end, and six of Klaus's Dutch brick in the other. And the Dutch Express ran with wooden shoes, and beat the boat three days at the place of delivery.

It is with deep regret I hear that Franklin Pierce is sick. He said he was taken when he was unprepared, and did not expect such an attack. I sent for Dr. Ayer, President of the State Medical Society, to examine his case, and he reported that Mr. Pierce was badly afflicted with the chills and fever, and disordered brain, and recommended that he be brought to Green Bay, where he could attend to him. By winding him in the Missouri Compromise, and giving him a wet pack with a Kansas blanket, he thinks he may yet be restored to reason, and be made to flourish in obscurity, like a Green Bay tree.

Given under my hand, at Ludington's Saw Mill, July 20th, 1856.

BILL BURSTON.

P. S. Jim's 1,000 majority for Barstow, got out of liquor before election, and voted the other way. He must send a bigger supply next time.

German Fremont Club at Chicago.

The Germans of Chicago held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Monday evening, and organized a Republican Club and elected the following officers:

A. F. C. Mueller, President.
Gustavus Lorenzen, M. Rosse, N. Eisen-drath, Vice-Presidents.
Chas. Dandorf Secretary.

The Press says: Fearing the result of the meeting, the pro slavery democracy called a meeting at the same time at the North Market Hall. They sent all the way to Rochester N. Y., for a speaker, there being no German in the city willing to advocate publicly the doctrine of slavery extension. But few persons attended, and those who were present thought they would go to no more meetings of a like character. A German Democrat assured us that the imported speakers knew very little about the German language, and it was with difficulty his audience could understand him.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ACCESSION.—Alexander Keyser, one of the leading Democrats and most influential Germans of Missouri, has come out in a stirring letter to his fellow Germans, in favor of John C. Fremont. Keyser has been a democrat for 16 years, and was a Pierce elector in 1852.

A DAUGHTER OF Mr. John Egan, of Blacklick Township, Indiana County, Penn., was severely injured, on the 18th inst., by a horse attached to a carriage in which she was riding, taking fright and precipitating the carriage over a high bank of the Conenagh river.

Mr. Burlingame's Card.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21.

Mr. Burlingame publishes the following card in the *Intelligencer* this morning:

"I am informed that the memorandum of a recent conversation of myself and friends with the friends of Mr. Brooks, has received, in some quarters, from its position as appended to Mr. Brooks' speech, an interpretation which does injustice to its real meaning and to my intentions. This is what I say and have said in relation to my speech, that I observed in the rules of procedure and decorum; that I could not qualify or retract any portion of it, and hold myself responsible to any gentleman who felt aggrieved by it. This is the only construction which I supposed would be placed on the memorandum, which my friends reduced to writing, that there might be no misunderstanding. But, inasmuch as attempts, not altogether unsuccessful, have been made to pervert its true meaning, I now withdraw it. And that there may not be any misapprehension in the future, I say explicitly that I leave my speech to interpret itself, and hold myself responsible for it without qualification or amendment."

Haily Brooks.

The New York Herald of the 23d inst., contains Mr. Brooks' narrative of the affair between himself and Mr. Burlingame, after giving the antecedents of the affair down to the acceptance of the challenge. He closes thus: "He (Mr. Burlingame) requires me to meet him in Canada, a distance of 700 miles by the mail route, a route running through the enemy's country, and through which no man knows better than Mr. Burlingame that I could not pass without running the gauntlet of mobbishness, prisons, penitentiaries and constables. He knew that I could never get to Canada, and that were I to do so, and he were to fall, that I never would get back; he might as well have designated his own man a chariot courier to the point of making demands upon me, I will treat him as a gentleman and meet him at any convenient place, upon equal terms."

It is plain that Brooks don't want to fight. If he can knock a man down by stealth, his ambition is satisfied.

From the Monticello (Ala.) Journal.

Heard's Border Humbug.
We give the following extract from a letter received by one of our correspondents from a relative, who went out to Kansas with Maj. Buford's company:

FOUR MILES SOUTH OF KANSAS CITY.
Missouri, June 22d, 1856.
I have been through the "wars" in Kansas Territory, and am now perfectly tired out. I have been in one battle and several skirmishes, without receiving any personal injury, except a slight bruise received from my horse falling on me when he was killed from under me; but I received three bullet holes through my hat, and had a "tub full" of Sharpe's balls whirled around me. I have killed two of the "dogs," and one of the "cats."

This is undoubtedly, the finest country in the world, without any exception; and if some of our wealthy slaveholders were to visit it once, they would emigrate with all their household. The South ought to send 20,000 men here this fall, well armed and provisioned. If they don't begin to stir her "stumps," Kansas will be a Free State sure.

Accident and Unusually.

Mr. Wm. H. Stevens of Copper Harbor was very severely injured on the 4th inst., by the premature discharge of a blast placed in a rock. The most serious apprehensions are entertained in regard to him.

At the Northwest mine two men were celebrating the 4th by firing charges placed in an old pump, when their cannon burst, and a fragment severed the arm of one of them almost entirely from his body.

At the Cliff two men were injured—one of them very severely—on the same day, by the bursting of a stump head which had been used as a cannon in celebrating the day.

As the steamer *Marion* was lying along side of the Superior waiting for passengers desirous of stopping at this port, last Sunday night a man named Kimball, approaching the rear of the Guard of the little steamer fell overboard and was drowned.

Mr. Kimball was a man aged 27 years, of temperate habits and well known here, having previously been a resident of our village, and what renders the accident the more distressing, is the fact that he had been married but a few weeks and that his young wife was with him and a young son at the time of the accident. He had upon his person some eight or nine hundred dollars in gold which probably, materially assisted in keeping him afloat on the water. His body was recovered from the water on Wednesday morning, and the money found in a belt around his person.—*Ontonagon Miner* 12th inst.

MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Of this Institution the *Sentinel*, of this morning, says:

"We are happy to learn that the Commercial College, established in this city by Messrs. Baylies & Lincoln, is now in very successful operation. The design of the Institution is to fit young men for the practical duties of life. It initiates them into the business of the counting room, and, by a thorough instruction in the science of book-keeping, qualifies them to take charge of the most intricate and extensive transactions. The most practical Messrs. Baylies and Lincoln, are familiar with the science which they teach, and give the benefit of their personal supervision and experience to every pupil. The College resembles, in short, a large counting room, where a multitude of clerks are busy with their separate vocations; each, however, studying the complete course. There are few accomplishments of so much practical value to young men as an easy and graceful hand-writing, a business style, methodical habits and a thorough knowledge of book-keeping. These can be readily acquired, with proper study, by a few months attendance at the Commercial College of Messrs. Baylies & Lincoln."

Lead in Utah.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the *Mormon* writes under date of May 28th:

Brother Nauha, of E. T. City, has found lead on the ridge between our city and Toole Valley. They brought several samples to the President, supposed to contain 60 per cent. of pure lead. We have a splendid sample of 34 lbs; it contains 90 per cent. pure lead. It was brought 50 miles south of Las Vegas, sent by John Steele. There is a mountain of it.

FROM MILWAUKEE TO MADISON.—A recent trip from Milwaukee to Madison, by the capital of Wisconsin, has given us new impressions of the fertility of the region through which the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad runs, of the enterprising and prosperous towns upon its line and the loveliness of Madison itself, in its natural and artificial advantages. Year by year enhances in a wonderful degree, the attraction of its scenery and surroundings, and no eastern travelers entering the State should be contented to return without seeing it, while those who reside anywhere about here, and do not pay it a visit, are every guilty. It is now the easiest matter in the world, for the Milwaukee Railroad, reaching it from either Milwaukee or Janesville, affords the requisite facilities.

We are glad to observe that this road is progressing slowly westward, for which it is greatly indebted to the wise management of S. S. Merrill, Esq., the Assistant Superintendent.—*Chicago Press*.

Congressional.

In the Senate on the 23d inst. Mr. Seward presented an invitation from Com. Vanderbilt, to be Senators, to visit on Saturday morning his new ocean steamer, lying off the arsenal, stating that facilities would be offered for that purpose. The House bill relative to the improvement of the Savannah, was passed.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on naval affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing the acceptance by Lieut. Maury, and other naval officers, of medals presented by foreign governments for services to science, and humanity. Passed.

A long debate followed concerning the priority of business, during which Mr. Weller said that the order had been adopted by the democratic caucus for the consideration of the Pacific bill.

Mr. Trumbull protested against the majority meeting in secret to decide the order of business; they might as well expel the minority at once.

Mr. W. explained that the object was to dispatch business in a systematic way, instead of wasting time in discussing its priority.

Mr. Clayton said, for the remainder of his public life he should always vote as he pleased without being the slave of any party.

Mr. Douglas justified the caucus in order to defeat the policy of the opposition who desire to delay action of public business.

Mr. Fessenden on behalf of the minority declared that they ever avowed such policy or were actuated by such motives.

Mr. Douglas thought every body who had witnessed the course of the minority would have a right to infer from their action that such was their policy. He was willing that the public should decide the question whether he was correct or not.

Mr. Weller withdrew his motion to take up the "Pacific R. R. bill," finding that the day was likely to be fruitlessly consumed.

The bill containing the improvements of Shalony in harbor was discussed and passed.

By unanimous consent the clerk read from Mr. Gallego, in which he says he should be heard by counsel, because of his inability to make a formal discourse in English, and that the severe and just which certain persons have permitted themselves to treat this proposition have produced no other effect on him than a painful disappointment in regard to the generous spirit which he had been encouraging from all the representatives of a free and generous people. He asserts that making speeches are not the chief or vital functions of delegates and denies that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church was brought into the count to secure his election, saying that the new French Bishop and priests used their utmost exertions to crush him. Mr. Otero, the count, during his reply, said Mr. G. should have gone to school and learned the English language before attempting to represent New Mexico in Congress. The sitting delegate had appealed to the magnanimity of the House, but he demanded justice, and failing in this, would seek a kick. He would never surrender, he help him, God; he was the first native of New Mexico who had addressed the American Congress in the language of the Constitution and the law.

If a man should say I was a demagogue, I should treat him as a calumniator. The bishop referred to by Mr. Gallego, had displaced those priests who disgraced the religion they professed, by indulgence in vice in all its aspects, and filled their places with others, and established schools on a good foundation. It was not surprising that bad priests no longer able to retain their wicked ascendancy, should find fault with the bishop.

The resolution declaring that Mr. Gallego was not, and that Mr. Otero was elected, was adopted. Mr. Otero was then sworn in.

The Committee on printing reported a resolution, which was adopted to print 20,000 copies of the reports of majority and minority of the Kansas Investigating Com., and 1,000,000 copies without the journal and evidence for the U. S. The former costs 61 cts. the latter 9 cts. a piece. The House then went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took a recess until 7 P. M.

In the house, on motion of Mr. Barksdale, a resolution was adopted for evening's session, for debate only. The Speakers laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending such legislation as would more effectively prevent the undervaluation of merchandise.

An ineffectual effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the House yesterday confirmed Mr. Chapman, delegate from Nebraska, as entitled to a seat. A resolution was passed paying B. Bennett contested mileage and per diem to date.

The Speaker laid before the House an invitation from Com. Vanderbilt to visit his new steamer.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the New Mexico contested election case.

HITTING ITS FRIENDS.—The *Waukegan Democrat*, in an article on political honesty, shows up the conduct of Hunker politicians in this city and elsewhere, and especially the larger beer politician. He says that, "to obtain the German suffrage, he imbibes fabulous quantities of 'sger,' for actions speak louder than words." That's a fact!

The New York Tribune of the 17th inst., in speaking of John Van Buren, says: "Hated at the South for what he was, and despised at the North for what he is, he has only to continue his present course, and posterity will read of his former efforts in the cause of Freedom with the same emotions that we read of the bravery of Arnold before his treason."

THE GERMAN AND FREMONT.—Southern papers are greatly excited about the Germans. The *Montgomery Mail*, after noticing their movement in Maryland, says:

"Look out for them next in Texas! The thunder has muttered there already; the flash of the lightning will be the next manifestation."

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE Free Soil Democrats of Chebogue County, have signed a call for a meeting to send delegates to the Fremont State Convention at Syracuse.

Thirty-two Democrats of Columbia County, the one of Van Buren, have done the same.

The Watkins Republican, heretofore Democratic, has raised the Fremont Banner.

The Portland *Expositor*, a leading advocate of the Democratic cause in Maine last year, now supports Fremont and the Republican candidates.

A large number of the freedom loving ladies of Fall River have organized themselves into an association which they style the "Jessie Circle."

Dr. W. J. Gibson, personally a very clever fellow, but an infatuated Funker, is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District.

The Buchanan Demonstration at Indianapolis, according to the testimony of the *Columbian*, a neutral independent paper, was not half as large as the Fremont ratification meeting held there a few days since.

John A. Dix, lately the Free Soil candidate for Governor, has come out for Buchanan.—*Hanker Press* passing.

Yes, as lately as John Van Buren called on Free Soilers to help make his father President.

The Secretary of State has given notice according to law, of the election for Congressmen, Senators and Assemblymen, on the 4th of next November. That we take it, disposes of the appointment for the extra session.

Williams, the slave who secreted himself on board the bark *Growler* at Mobile, and escaped to Boston, was four days in the hold, and when discovered, was nearly dead for want of air food and water.

The contract for the construction of the Cleveland (Ohio) Custom House, Post Office, and United States Court Rooms, has been awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. J. W. Warner, for \$83,500.

The Germans at New Britain, Conn., at their 4th of July picnic, declared unanimously for Fremont and Dayton, and hung out a banner with the names of their candidates. Last spring only one of their number voted against the Administration.

Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, arrived in New York by the Africa, and, after a short delay, proceeded to Boston. The chief object of his visit to the United States is to arrange for the establishment of a college in Monrovia. He speaks very favorably of the prospects of the African Republic.

Harlow S. Otton, who, the *Journal* says, supported Barstow against Holton, Larabee against Smith, for Chief Justice, Crawford against Cole, for Associate Justice, and was Barstow's counsel last winter, is very naturally engaged as advocate for Buchanan and the Sordid Ruffian party, to-morrow evening.

It is stated that if a Fremont ticket were run in Texas, it would detach a heavy German vote from the democracy, and give that state to Fillmore. Measures will be taken with a view to that end. This German movement against slavery promises large results both for the present and future. It alarms the south excessively.

At the close of the commencement exercises of the State University at Madison on Monday the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon James M. Flower, Burgess C. Slaughter, Samuel S. Benedict, and Sidney Foote.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Hon. A. L. Castleman of Waukegan.

The constituents of Mr. De Witt, M. C. from Massachusetts, dissatisfied with him, because he allowed Brooks, in his speech, to call him "my friend from Massachusetts," and raised his cane at the request of Brooks, to enable him to state to the House, that the cane with which he assaulted Sumner, was not a large one. They are displeased that he should notice or make any response to the ruffian.

The Murderer Herbert.

The San Francisco *True Californian*, in speaking of the murder committed in Washington, by Herbert, the member of Congress, denounces him as a "noted blackleg," and says that this is not the first act of the kind of which he was a bloody participant. It then goes on to say that a few years ago this same Herbert resided in Texas, a few miles from the town of Richmond, on the Brazos river. A quarrel occurred between two gentlemen named Colis Cocke and Jonathan D. Waters. Waters resolved to murder Cocke, and for that purpose started over to his house, accompanied by John Waters and the honorable member of Congress. They were all armed with double barreled shot guns and revolvers. After reaching the house, it was agreed that Herbert and John Waters should rush in and seize Cocke, and prevent him from using his arms, as he was noted for being a brave man, and a most desperate one. They accordingly knocked at the door, and when it was opened they rushed in seized their victim, and held him securely until Waters could take aim. They then released him, and Waters fired. Cocke was not killed the first discharge, but leaped over the bed, and was about seizing his weapons, when he was shot down by the contents of the other barrel. In the agonies of death he exclaimed, "give me some water," when his murderer drew his revolver, and deliberately shot four balls into his dead body. These are facts, and are vouched for by a gentleman in San Francisco, who heard the testimony in the case.

Such was the prelude to the late tragedy at Washington. May God shake the lofty mountains of California into the sea, if she can send such another Representative to Congress!

THE HARVEST.—The *Whitewater Gazette* of the 24th inst. says the harvest of winter wheat is now in full progress. The past week has been glorious for full of doors labor. The quality of the winter wheat in this neighborhood is superb; and the yield is equal to the best known for three years. Spring wheat is doing well, though it is somewhat affected by the chinch bug and rust.

Corn is growing well, and we have been told that it will yield a hundred bushels to the acre.

KANTANVAN BANK.—The La Crosse *Democrat* says:

The officers of this bank in La Crosse, are now getting their bills ready for circulation.

FIRES.—At Toronto, Canada, on the 23d inst., \$50,000 worth of buildings were destroyed.

Sale of Lots at Milwaukee City.

By an advertisement in our columns it will be seen that the Wisconsin River Hydraulic Company have determined on making an extensive sale of lots in Kilbourn City, commencing August 1st, 1856, and continuing through the week. Up to this present time no lots have been offered here since the public lot sale, did so before the first of March, on certain conditions of building on them immediately. For the last three or four weeks persons have been here daily from abroad to see our place, most of them desiring to purchase lots; but as all the preliminary arrangements were not completed, and as Mr. Vliet, Pres't of the Wisconsin River Hydraulic Co. was absent, no lots could be obtained. Mr. Vliet is expected back every day; and when he comes we have no doubt lots will be offered at private sale.

After expatriate travels in this and other Western States, we selected this place in preference to all others, as offering the greatest inducements as to health, enterprise, and prospects of rapid growth. We have been here since last December; have had an opportunity to become well acquainted with the natural and acquired advantages and resources of the place, as well as with the arrangements and plans of the Wisconsin River Hydraulic Company, by which the place is now controlled; and if we had any doubts when we came, they have been wholly removed. We are confirmed in the belief that a more healthy location cannot be found in the State; and as for pleasantness of location and view, beauty of surrounding scenery, we are sure it cannot be surpassed in the whole west. The Hydraulic Company numbers among its members several of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the State, almost any one of whom is able to build the dam from his private means. But this will not be necessary, for a Company it has already extensive means of wealth and power, which puts the plans of the Company beyond all contingency. This will give us one of the best water powers in the State; and probably the only one that will ever exist between Grand Rapids, 100 miles above here, and the mouth of the river 100 miles below.

The La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad has been permanently located to cross the river at this point, and work will probably commence on it here in a short time. This road has already come to be regarded as the Grand Trunk Road of the State; and when completed to the Mississippi will doubtless be one of the greatest thoroughfares of the whole country. Kilbourn City, lying nearly central in the State, at the point where this road is to cross the largest water power in the State, and where there is to be a very large extent of unlimited capacity, and having a tributary to it must become one of the largest cities in the State. In view of these facts we are confident that no other place can be found in the west that now offers as great inducements for the investment of capital and enterprise.—*Kilbourn City Mirror*.

The above mentioned lots are advertised in our paper.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

(PRICE OF THE DAILY FREE DEMOCRAT.)
MILWAUKEE, JULY 24, 1856.
Receipts of grain continue light and prices unchanged.
WHEAT—Winter 1.24, 1.30; Spring 1.12, 1.18.
FLOUR—Superfine 4.75, 5.00. Extra 5.25, 5.50.
RYE—60c.
CORN—41 c.
OATS—36 c.
BACON—1.00, 0.90.
POTATOES 75 c.
TIMOTHY SEED—\$2.00, 2.20.
FLAX SEED—\$1.50, 1.75.
BUTTER—12 c.
EGGS—10 c.
WOLF—25 c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Milwaukee, July 24, 1856.

1856.

ARRIVED—JULY 24.
Steamer *Huron*, Goodrich, Two Rivers.
Steamer *Traveler*, Sweet, Chicago.
Steamer *Acme*, McKee, Chicago.
Propeller *Wisconsin*, Hays, Oswego.
Steamer *Winn*, Roberts, New York.
Steamer *Finn*, Wood, Oswego.
Steamer *Hayden*, Larson, Milwaukee.

CLEARED—JULY 24.

